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CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

The present invention relates to heterocyclic derivatives having pharmaceutical activity, to processes for preparing such derivatives, to pharmaceutical compositions comprising such derivatives and to the use of such derivatives as active therapeutic agents.

Pharmaceutically active piperidine derivatives are disclosed in WO01/87839, EP-A1-1013276, WO00/08013, WO99/38514, WO99/04794 and WO00/53600.

Chemokines are chemotactic cytokines that are released by a wide variety of cells to attract macrophages, T cells, eosinophils, basophils and neutrophils to sites of inflammation and also play a rôle in the maturation of cells of the immune system. Chemokines play an important rôle in immune and inflammatory responses in various diseases and disorders, including asthma and allergic diseases, as well as autoimmune pathologies such as rheumatoid arthritis and atherosclerosis. These small secreted molecules are a growing superfamily of 8-14 kDa proteins characterised by a conserved four cysteine motif. The chemokine superfamily can be divided into two main groups exhibiting characteristic structural motifs, the Cys-X-Cys (C-X-C, or α) and Cys-Cys (C-C, or β) families. These are distinguished on the basis of a single amino acid insertion between the NH-proximal pair of cysteine residues and sequence similarity.

The C-X-C chemokines include several potent chemoattractants and activators of neutrophils such as interleukin-8 (IL-8) and neutrophil-activating peptide 2 (NAP-2).

The C-C chemokines include potent chemoattractants of monocytes and lymphocytes but not neutrophils such as human monocyte chemotactic proteins 1-3 (MCP-1, MCP-2 and MCP-3), RANTES (Regulated on Activation, Normal T Expressed and Secreted), eotaxin and the macrophage inflammatory proteins 1 α and 1 β (MIP-1 α and MIP-1 β).

Studies have demonstrated that the actions of the chemokines are mediated by subfamilies of G protein-coupled receptors, among which are the receptors designated CCR1, CCR2, CCR2A, CCR2B, CCR3, CCR4, CCR5, CCR6, CCR7, CCR8, CCR9, CCR10, CXCR1, CXCR2, CXCR3 and CXCR4. These receptors represent good targets for drug development since agents which modulate these receptors would be useful in the treatment of disorders and diseases such as those mentioned above.

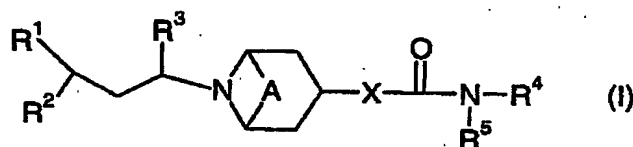
The CCR5 receptor is expressed on T-lymphocytes, monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells, microglia and other cell types. These detect and respond to several

chemokines, principally "regulated on activation normal T-cell expressed and secreted" (RANTES), macrophage inflammatory proteins (MIP) MIP-1 α and MIP-1 β and monocyte chemoattractant protein-2 (MCP-2).

This results in the recruitment of cells of the immune system to sites of disease. In many diseases it is the cells expressing CCR5 which contribute, directly or indirectly, to tissue damage. Consequently, inhibiting the recruitment of these cells is beneficial in a wide range of diseases.

CCR5 is also a co-receptor for HIV-1 and other viruses, allowing these viruses to enter cells. Blocking the receptor with a CCR5 antagonist or inducing receptor internalisation with a CCR5 agonist protects cells from viral infection.

The present invention provides a compound of formula (I):



wherein

A is absent or is (CH₂)₂;

- 15 R¹ is C₁₋₃ alkyl, C(O)NR¹⁰R¹¹, C(O)₂R¹², NR¹³C(O)R¹⁴, NR¹⁵C(O)NR¹⁶R¹⁷, NR¹⁸C(O)₂R¹⁹ heterocyclyl (for example piperidine, piperazine, pyrrolidine or azetidine), aryl or heteroaryl; R¹⁰, R¹³, R¹⁵, R¹⁶ and R¹⁸ are hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl; R¹¹, R¹², R¹⁴, R¹⁷ and R¹⁹ are C₁₋₈ alkyl (optionally substituted by halo, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkoxy, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl (optionally substituted by halo), C₅₋₆ cycloalkenyl, S(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), heteroaryl, aryl, heteroaryloxy or aryloxy), aryl, heteroaryl, C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl (optionally substituted by halo or C₁₋₄ alkyl), C₄₋₇ cycloalkyl fused to a phenyl ring, C₅₋₇ cycloalkenyl, or, heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by oxo, C(O)(C₁₋₆ alkyl), S(O)_k(C₁₋₆ alkyl), halo or C₁₋₄ alkyl); or R¹¹, R¹², R¹⁴ and R¹⁷ can also be hydrogen;
- 20 or R¹⁰ and R¹¹, and/or R¹⁶ and R¹⁷ may join to form a 4-, 5- or 6-membered ring which optionally includes a nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atom, said ring being optionally substituted by C₁₋₆ alkyl, S(O)_k(C₁₋₆ alkyl) or C(O)(C₁₋₆ alkyl);
- 25 R² C₁₋₆ alkyl, phenyl, heteroaryl or C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl;
- R³ H or C₁₋₄ alkyl;
- 30 R⁴ is aryl or heteroaryl;

R^5 is H or alkyl;

X is CH_2 , $(CH_2)_2$, $CH=CH$, OCH_2 or $S(O)_nCH_2$;

n is 0, 1 or 2;

unless specified otherwise aryl, phenyl and heteroaryl moieties are independently optionally

- 5 substituted by one or more of halo, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, $OC(O)NR^{20}R^{21}$, $NR^{22}R^{23}$, $NR^{24}C(O)R^{25}$, $NR^{26}C(O)NR^{27}R^{28}$, $S(O)_2NR^{29}R^{30}$, $NR^{31}S(O)_2R^{32}$, $C(O)NR^{33}R^{34}$, CO_2R^{36} , $NR^{37}CO_2R^{38}$, $S(O)_qR^{39}$, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{3-10} cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} haloalkoxy, phenyl, phenyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, phenylS(O), phenylS(O)₂, phenyl(C_{1-4})alkoxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryl(C_{1-4})alkyl, heteroaryloxy or heteroaryl(C_{1-4})alkoxy; wherein any of the immediately foregoing phenyl and heteroaryl moieties are optionally substituted with halo, hydroxy, nitro, S(C_{1-4} alkyl), S(O)(C_{1-4} alkyl), S(O)₂(C_{1-4} alkyl), S(O)₂NH₂, S(O)₂NH(C_{1-4} alkyl), S(O)₂N(C_{1-4} alkyl)₂, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NH(C_{1-4} alkyl), C(O)N(C_{1-4} alkyl)₂, CO₂H, CO₂(C_{1-4} alkyl), NHC(O)(C_{1-4} alkyl), NHS(O)₂(C_{1-4} alkyl), CF₃ or OCF₃;

- 15 unless otherwise stated heterocyclyl is optionally substituted by C_{1-6} alkyl [optionally substituted by phenyl { which itself optionally substituted by halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, cyano, nitro, CF₃, OCF₃, (C_{1-4} alkyl)C(O)NH, S(O)₂NH₂, C_{1-4} alkylthio, S(O)(C_{1-4} alkyl) or S(O)₂(C_{1-4} alkyl)} or heteroaryl { which itself optionally substituted by halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, cyano, nitro, CF₃, (C_{1-4} alkyl)C(O)NH, S(O)₂NH₂, C_{1-4} alkylthio, S(O)(C_{1-4} alkyl) or S(O)₂(C_{1-4} alkyl)}], phenyl { optionally substituted by halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, cyano, nitro, CF₃, OCF₃, (C_{1-4} alkyl)C(O)NH, S(O)₂NH₂, C_{1-4} alkylthio, S(O)(C_{1-4} alkyl) or S(O)₂(C_{1-4} alkyl)}], heteroaryl { optionally substituted by halo, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, cyano, nitro, CF₃, (C_{1-4} alkyl)C(O)NH, S(O)₂NH₂, C_{1-4} alkylthio, S(O)(C_{1-4} alkyl) or S(O)₂(C_{1-4} alkyl)}], S(O)₂NR⁴⁰R⁴¹, C(O)R⁴², C(O)₂(C_{1-6} alkyl) (such as *tert*-butoxycarbonyl), C(O)₂(phenyl(C_{1-2} alkyl)) (such as benzyloxycarbonyl), C(O)NHR⁴³, S(O)₂R⁴⁴, NHS(O)₂NHR⁴⁵, NHC(O)R⁴⁶, NHC(O)NHR⁴⁷ or NHS(O)₂R⁴⁸, provided none of these last four substituents is linked to a ring nitrogen;

k, l, p and q are, independently, 0, 1 or 2;

R²⁰, R²², R²⁴, R²⁶, R²⁷, R²⁹, R³¹, R³³, R³⁷ and R⁴⁰ are, independently, hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl;

- 30 R²¹, R²³, R²⁵, R²⁸, R³⁰, R³², R³⁴, R³⁶, R³⁸, R³⁹, R⁴¹, R⁴², R⁴³, R⁴⁴, R⁴⁵, R⁴⁶, R⁴⁷ and R⁴⁸ are, independently, C_{1-6} alkyl (optionally substituted by halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} haloalkoxy, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, C_{5-6} cycloalkenyl, S(C_{1-4} alkyl), S(O)(C_{1-4} alkyl), S(O)₂(C_{1-4} alkyl), heteroaryl, phenyl, heteroaryloxy or phenyloxy), C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, phenyl or heteroaryl;

wherein any of the immediately foregoing phenyl and heteroaryl moieties are optionally substituted with halo, hydroxy, nitro, S(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂NH₂, S(O)₂NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂, cyano, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), C(O)N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂, CO₂H, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHC(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHS(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), C(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CF₃ or OCF₃; R²¹, R²³, R²⁵, R²⁸, R³⁰, R³⁴, R³⁵, R³⁶, R⁴¹, R⁴², R⁴³, R⁴⁴, R⁴⁵, R⁴⁶ and R⁴⁷ may additionally be hydrogen;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof.

Certain compounds of the present invention can exist in different isomeric forms (such as enantiomers, diastereomers, geometric isomers or tautomers). The present invention covers all such isomers and mixtures thereof in all proportions.

Suitable salts include acid addition salts such as a hydrochloride, hydrobromide, phosphate, acetate, fumarate, maleate, tartrate, citrate, oxalate, methanesulphonate or *p*-toluenesulphonate.

The compounds of the invention may exist as solvates (such as hydrates) and the present invention covers all such solvates.

Alkyl groups and moieties are straight or branched chain and, for example, comprise one to six (such as one to four) carbon atoms. Alkyl is, for example, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *iso*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *sec*-butyl or *tert*-butyl. Methyl is sometimes abbreviated to Me hereinbelow.

Fluoroalkyl includes, for example, one to six, such as one to three, fluorine atoms, and comprises, for example, a CF₃ group. Fluoroalkyl is, for example, CF₃ or CH₂CF₃.

Cycloalkyl is, for example, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl.

Heterocyclyl is, for example, piperidine, piperazine, pyrrolidine, azetidine, tetrahydrofuran, morpholine or thiomorpholine.

Aryl includes phenyl and naphthyl. In one aspect of the invention aryl is phenyl.

Heteroaryl is, for example, an aromatic 5 or 6 membered ring, optionally fused to one or more other rings, comprising at least one heteroatom selected from the group comprising nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur; or an N-oxide thereof, or an S-oxide or S-dioxide thereof.

Heteroaryl is, for example, furyl, thienyl (also known as thiophenyl), pyrrolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, imidazolyl, [1,2,4]-triazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, indolyl, benzo[b]furyl (also known as benzfuryl), benz[b]thienyl (also known as benzthienyl or benzthiophenyl), indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benztriazolyl,

benzoxazolyl, benzthiazolyl, 1,2,3-benzothiadiazolyl, an imidazopyridinyl (such as imidazo[1,2a]pyridinyl), thieno[3,2-b]pyridin-6-yl, 1,2,3-benzoxadiazolyl (also known as benzo[1,2,3]thiadiazolyl), 2,1,3-benzothiadiazolyl, benzofurazan (also known as 2,1,3-benzoxadiazolyl), quinoxalinyl, a pyrazolopyridine (for example 1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridinyl), quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, a naphthyridinyl (for example [1,6]naphthyridinyl or [1,8]naphthyridinyl), a benzothiazinyl or dibenzothiophenyl (also known as dibenzothiényl); or an N-oxide thereof, or an S-oxide or S-dioxide thereof.

Aryloxy includes phenoxy.

Heteroaryloxy includes pyridinyloxy and pyrimidinyloxy.

10 Phenyl(C₁₋₄ alkyl)alkyl is, for example, benzyl, 1-(phenyl)eth-1-yl or 1-(phenyl)eth-2-yl.

Heteroaryl(C₁₋₄ alkyl)alkyl is, for example, pyridinylmethyl, pyrimidinylmethyl or 1-(pyridinyl)eth-2-yl.

Phenyl(C₁₋₄ alkoxy) is, for example, benzyloxy or phenylCH(CH₃)O.

15 Heteroaryl(C₁₋₄ alkoxy) is, for example, pyridinylCH₂O, pyrimidinylCH₂O or pyridinylCH(CH₃)O.

In one particular aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) wherein, unless specified otherwise aryl, phenyl and heteroaryl moieties are independently optionally substituted by one or more of halo, hydroxy, nitro, S(C₁₋₆ alkyl), S(O)(C₁₋₆ alkyl), S(O)₂(C₁₋₆ alkyl), S(O)₂NH₂, S(O)₂NH(C₁₋₆ alkyl), S(O)₂N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)₂, cyano, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, NH₂, NH(C₁₋₆ alkyl), N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)₂, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NH(C₁₋₆ alkyl), C(O)N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)₂, C(O)[N-linked heterocyclyl], CO₂H, CO₂(C₁₋₆ alkyl), NHC(O)(C₁₋₆ alkyl), NHC(O)O(C₁₋₆ alkyl), NHS(O)₂(C₁₋₆ alkyl), CF₃, CHF₂, CH₂F, CH₂CF₃, OCF₃, phenyl, heteroaryl, phenyl(C₁₋₄ alkyl), heteroaryl(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHC(O)phenyl, NHC(O)heteroaryl, NHC(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl)phenyl, NHC(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl)heteroaryl, NHS(O)₂phenyl, NHS(O)₂heteroaryl, NHS(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl)phenyl, NHS(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl)heteroaryl, NHC(O)NH(C₁₋₆ alkyl), NHC(O)NH(C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl), NHC(O)NHphenyl, NHC(O)NHheteroaryl, NHC(O)NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl)phenyl or NHC(O)NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl)heteroaryl; wherein the foregoing phenyl and heteroaryl groups are optionally substituted by halo, hydroxy, nitro, S(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂NH₂, S(O)₂NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂, cyano, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), C(O)N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂, CO₂H, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHC(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHS(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CF₃ or OCF₃.

In another aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) wherein, unless specified otherwise aryl, phenyl and heteroaryl moieties are independently optionally substituted by one or more of halo, hydroxy, nitro, $S(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $S(O)(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $S(O)_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$, cyano, $C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$, $C_{1-4} \text{ alkoxy}$,
5 $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $NHC(O)(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $C(O)(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, CF_3 , CHF_2 , CH_2F , CH_2CF_3 or OCF_3 .

In a further aspect of the invention heteroaryl is pyrrolyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, thiazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or quinolinyl.

In another aspect of the invention R^{10} , R^{13} , R^{15} , R^{16} and R^{18} are hydrogen or $C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$
10 (for example methyl). In yet another aspect R^{10} , R^{13} , R^{15} , R^{16} and R^{18} are hydrogen.

In a further aspect of the invention R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{14} , R^{17} , R^{18} and R^{19} are $C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl}$ (optionally substituted by halo, $C_{1-6} \text{ alkoxy}$, $C_{1-6} \text{ haloalkoxy}$, $C_{3-6} \text{ cycloalkyl}$ (optionally substituted by halo), $C_{5-6} \text{ cycloalkenyl}$, $S(O)_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, heteroaryl, phenyl, heteroaryloxy or aryloxy), phenyl, heteroaryl, $C_{3-7} \text{ cycloalkyl}$ (optionally substituted by halo or $C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$), C_{4-7}
15 $\text{cycloalkyl fused to a phenyl ring}$, $C_{5-7} \text{ cycloalkenyl}$, or, heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by oxo, $C(O)(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, $S(O)_k(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$, halo or $C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$); k is 0, 1 or 2; or R^{10} and R^{11} , and/or R^{16} and R^{17} may join to form a 4-, 5- or 6-membered ring which optionally includes a nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atom, said ring being optionally substituted by $C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$ or $C(O)(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})$.

20 In yet another aspect of the invention R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{14} , R^{17} and R^{19} are $C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl}$ (optionally substituted by halo (such as fluoro)), phenyl (optionally substituted as recited above), $C_{3-6} \text{ cycloalkyl}$ (optionally substituted by halo (such as fluoro)) or C-linked nitrogen containing heterocyclyl (optionally substituted on the ring nitrogen).

25 In another aspect of the invention R^1 is $NR^{13}C(O)R^{14}$, wherein R^{13} and R^{14} are as defined above.

30 In yet another aspect of the invention R^{14} is $C_{1-8} \text{ alkyl}$ (optionally substituted by halo (such as fluoro, for example to form CF_3CH_2)), phenyl (optionally substituted as recited above), $C_{3-6} \text{ cycloalkyl}$ (optionally substituted by halo (such as fluoro, for example to form 1,1-difluorocyclohex-4-yl)) or C-linked nitrogen containing heterocyclyl (such as pyran or piperidine, optionally substituted on the ring nitrogen).

In a further aspect of the invention heterocyclyl is optionally substituted (such as singly substituted for example on a ring nitrogen atom when present) by $C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$ [optionally substituted by phenyl {which itself optionally substituted by halo, $C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$, $C_{1-4} \text{ alkoxy}$,

cyano, nitro, CF_3 , OCF_3 , $(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NH}_2$, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkylthio}$ or $\text{S}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ or heteroaryl { which itself optionally substituted by halo, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkoxy}$, cyano, nitro, CF_3 , $(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NH}_2$, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkylthio}$ or $\text{S}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ }, phenyl { optionally substituted by halo, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkoxy}$, cyano, nitro, CF_3 , OCF_3 , $(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NH}_2$, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkylthio}$ or $\text{S}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ }, heteroaryl { optionally substituted by halo, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkoxy}$, cyano, nitro, CF_3 , $(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NH}_2$, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkylthio}$ or $\text{S}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ }, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NR}^{40}\text{R}^{41}$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{42}$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHR}^{43}$ or $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{R}^{44}$; wherein R^{40} , R^{41} , R^{42} , R^{43} and R^{44} are, independently, hydrogen or $\text{C}_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$.

In yet another aspect of the invention R^1 is optionally substituted aryl (such as optionally substituted phenyl) or optionally substituted heteroaryl, wherein the optional substituents are as recited above.

In a further aspect of the invention R^1 is optionally substituted heterocyclyl, such as optionally substituted: piperidin-1-yl, piperidin-4-yl, piperazin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-3-yl, azetidin-1-yl or azetidin-3-yl.

In a still further aspect of the invention the heterocyclyl of R^1 is mono-substituted by $\text{C}_{1-6} \text{ alkyl}$, $\text{C}_{3-7} \text{ cycloalkyl}$, phenyl { optionally substituted by halo (for example fluoro), $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$ (for example methyl), $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkoxy}$ (for example methoxy), CF_3 or OCF_3 }, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ (for example $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{CH}_3$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ or $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), $\text{S}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ fluoroalkyl})$ (for example $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{CF}_3$ or $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$), $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{phenyl}$ { optionally substituted (such as mono-substituted) by halo (for example chloro), cyano, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkoxy}$, CF_3 , OCF_3 , $\text{S}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ (for example $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{CH}_3$ or $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$) or $\text{S}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ fluoroalkyl})$ (for example $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$) }, benzyl { optionally substituted by halo (for example chloro or fluoro), $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkoxy}$ (for example methoxy), CF_3 or OCF_3 }, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{H}$, $\text{C}(\text{O})(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, benzoyl { optionally substituted by halo (for example chloro or fluoro), $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$ (for example methyl), $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkoxy}$, CF_3 or OCF_3 }, $\text{C}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ or $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHphenyl}$ { optionally substituted by halo (for example fluoro), $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkoxy}$, CF_3 or OCF_3 }. In a still further aspect when said heterocyclyl is a 4-substituted piperidin-1-yl, a 1-substituted piperidin-4-yl, a 1-substituted piperazin-1-yl, a 3-substituted pyrrolidin-1-yl, a 1-substituted pyrrolidin-3-yl, a 3-substituted azetidin-1-yl or a 1-substituted azetidin-3-yl.

In yet another aspect of the invention R^2 is phenyl or heteroaryl, either of which is optionally substituted by halo, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl}$, $\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkoxy}$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_n(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, nitro, cyano or CF_3 ; wherein n is 0, 1 or 2, for example 0 or 2.

In a still further aspect R^2 is optionally substituted (for example unsubstituted or substituted in the 2-, 3-, or 3- and 5- positions) phenyl (such as optionally substituted by halo (such as chloro or fluoro), cyano, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy or CF_3), or optionally substituted (for example unsubstituted or mono-substituted) heteroaryl (such as optionally substituted by halo (such as chloro or fluoro), cyano, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy or CF_3).

In another aspect R^2 is optionally substituted (for example unsubstituted or substituted in the 2-, 3-, or 3- and 5- positions) phenyl (such as optionally substituted by halo (for example chloro or fluoro)). For example R^2 is phenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, 3-chlorophenyl, 3,5-difluorophenyl.

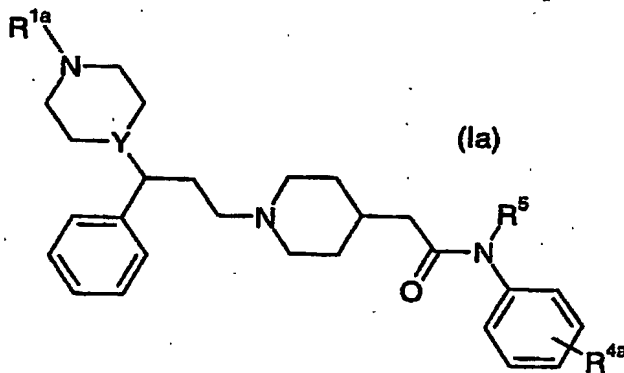
In yet another aspect of the invention R^3 is hydrogen or methyl. In a further aspect of the invention when R^3 is C_{1-4} alkyl (such as methyl) the carbon to which R^3 is attached has the R absolute configuration. In yet another aspect of the invention R^3 is hydrogen.

In a still further aspect the present invention provides a compound of the invention wherein R^4 is optionally substituted phenyl.

In another aspect of the invention A is absent.

In a further aspect X is CH_2 or $CH=CH$.

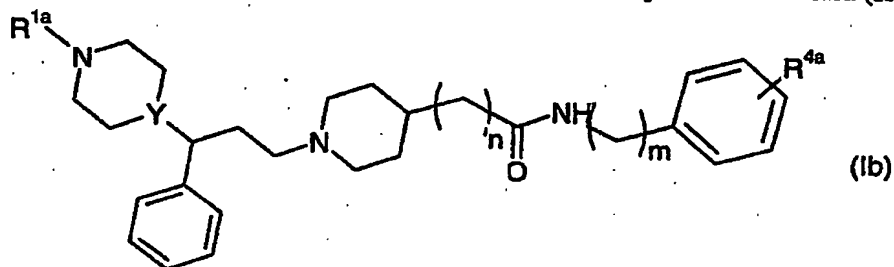
In yet another aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula (Ia):



wherein Y is CH or N; R^{4a} is as defined for an optional substituents on optionally substituted phenyl (above); R^{1a} is mono-substituted by C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, phenyl {optionally substituted by halo (for example fluoro), C_{1-4} alkyl (for example methyl), C_{1-4} alkoxy (for example methoxy), CF_3 or OCF_3 }, $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) (for example $S(O)_2CH_3$, $S(O)_2CH_2CH_3$ or $S(O)_2CH(CH_3)_2$), $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ fluoroalkyl) (for example $S(O)_2CF_3$ or $S(O)_2CH_2CF_3$), $S(O)_2$ phenyl {optionally substituted (such as mono-substituted) by halo (for example chloro), cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, CF_3 , OCF_3 , $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) (for example $S(O)_2CH_3$ or $S(O)_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$) or $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ fluoroalkyl) (for example $S(O)_2CH_2CF_3$)}, benzyl

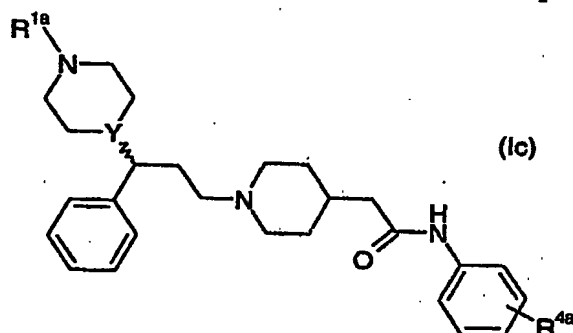
- {optionally substituted by halo (for example chloro or fluoro), C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy (for example methoxy), CF_3 or OCF_3 }, $C(O)H$, $C(O)(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, benzoyl {optionally substituted by halo (for example chloro or fluoro), C_{1-4} alkyl (for example methyl), C_{1-4} alkoxy, CF_3 or OCF_3 }, $C(O)_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ or $C(O)NH\text{phenyl}$ {optionally substituted by halo (for example fluoro), C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, CF_3 or OCF_3 }; and R^5 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl (for example R^5 is hydrogen).

In a further aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula (Ib):



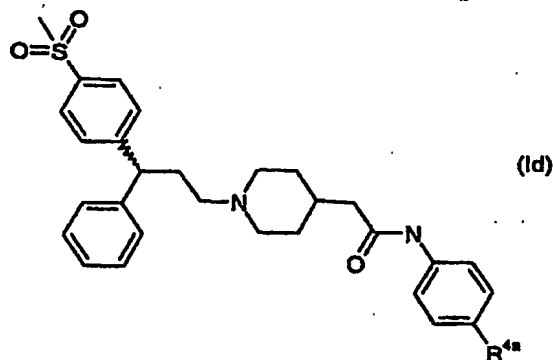
wherein R^{1a} , R^{4a} and Y are as defined above; n is 1 or 2; and m is 0 or 1.

- 10 In a still further aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula (Ic):



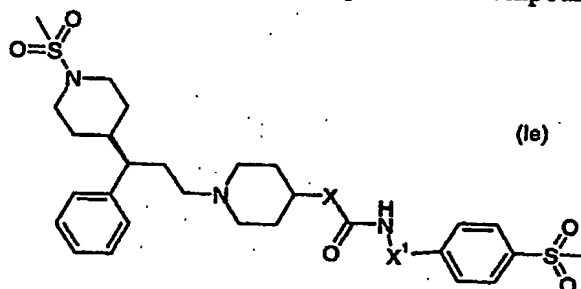
wherein R^{1a} , R^{4a} and Y are as defined above.

In another aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula (Id):



- 15 wherein R^{4a} is as defined above.

In yet another aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula (Ie):



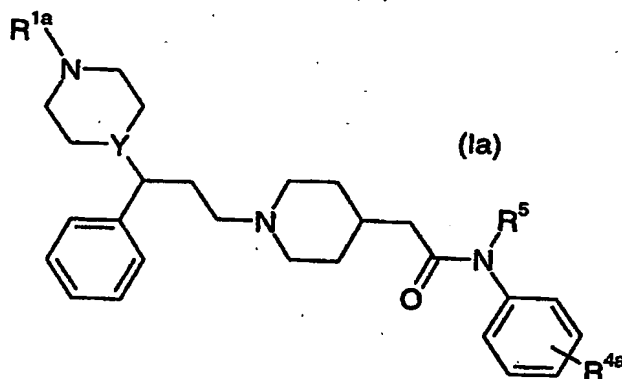
wherein X is as defined above; and X^1 is CH_2 or is absent.

The compounds listed in Tables I to V illustrate the invention.

5

Table I

Table I comprises compounds of formula (Ia):

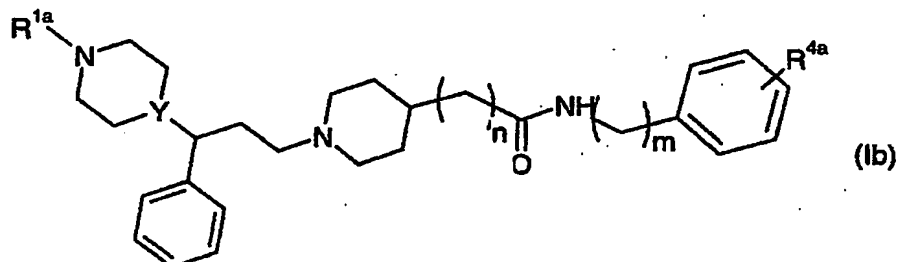


Compound No	Y	R^{1a}	R^5	R^{4a}
1	CH	methanesulphonyl	H	4-methanesulphonyl
2	CH	trifluoromethanesulphonyl	H	4-methanesulphonyl
3	N	phenyl	H	4-methanesulphonyl
4	CH	(2,5-difluorophenyl)aminocarbonyl	H	4-methanesulphonyl
5	CH	4-chlorobenzoyl	H	4-methanesulphonyl
6	CH	methanesulphonyl	H	4-fluoro
7	CH	methanesulphonyl	H	3,5-difluoro
8	CH	methanesulphonyl	methyl	4-methanesulphonyl
9	CH	methanesulphonyl	H	4-chloro
10	CH	methanesulphonyl	ethyl	4-methanesulphonyl
11	CH	methanesulphonyl	H	4-acetylamino

12	CH	methanesulphonyl	H	4-methyl
13	CH	methanesulphonyl	H	4-methoxy
14	CH	methanesulphonyl	H	4-trifluormethyl

Table II

Table II comprises compounds of formula (Ib):

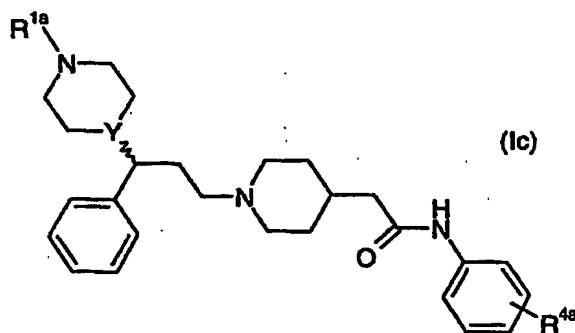


Compound No	R ^{1a}	Y	n	m	R ^{4a}
1	methanesulphonyl	CH	1	1	4-methanesulphonyl
2	trifluoromethanesulphonyl	CH	1	1	4-methanesulphonyl

5

Table III

Table III comprises compounds of formula (Ic):

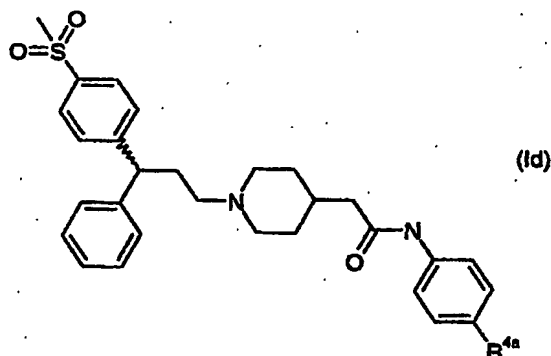


Compound No	R ^{1a}	Y	stereochemistry	R ^{4a}
1	methanesulphonyl	CH	R or S	4-methanesulphonyl
2	methanesulphonyl	CH	S or R	4-methanesulphonyl
3	trifluoromethanesulphonyl	CH	S or R	4-methanesulphonyl
4	trifluoromethanesulphonyl	CH	R or S	4-methanesulphonyl

5	methanesulphonyl	CH	R or S	4-chloro
6	methanesulphonyl	CH	R or S	3,5-difluoro

Table IV

Table IV comprises compounds of formula (Id):

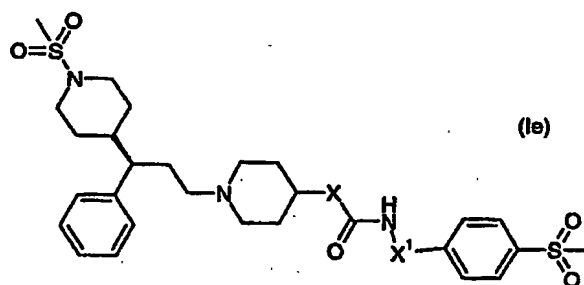


Compound No	stereochemistry	R ^{4a}
1	S	4-methanesulphonyl
2	S	4-chloro
3	S	4-fluoro

5

Table V

Table V comprises compounds of formula (Ie):



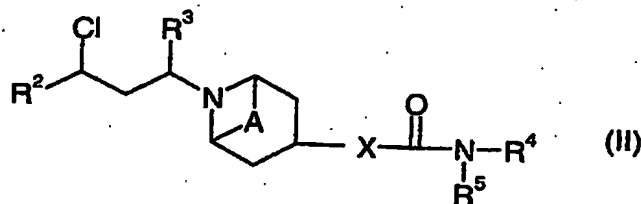
Compound No	X	X ¹
1	CH=CH	CH ₂
2	CH ₂ CH ₂	-
3	CH ₂ CH ₂	CH ₂

10

In yet another aspect the invention provides each individual compound listed in the tables above.

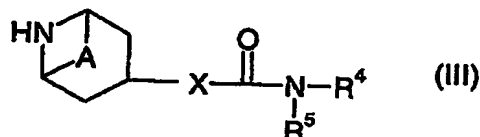
The compounds of formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) and (Ie) can be prepared as shown below.

A compound of the invention wherein R^1 is an N-linked optionally substituted heterocycle can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (II):

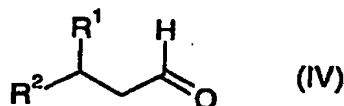


wherein R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , A and X are as defined above, with a compound R^1H (wherein the H is on a heterocycle ring nitrogen atom) wherein R^1 is as defined above, in the presence of a suitable base (for example a tri(C_{1-6} alkyl)amine such as triethylamine or Hunig's base), in a suitable solvent (such as a chlorinated solvent, for example dichloromethane) and, for example, at a room temperature (for example 10-30°C), optionally in the presence of sodium iodide.

A compound of the invention, wherein R^3 is hydrogen, can be prepared by coupling a compound of formula (III):



wherein R^4 , R^5 , A and X are as defined above, with a compound of formula (IV):



wherein R^1 and R^2 are as defined above, in the presence of $NaBH(OAc)_3$ (wherein Ac is $C(O)CH_3$) in a suitable solvent (such as a chlorinated solvent, for example dichloromethane) at room temperature (for example 10-30°C).

Alternatively, compounds of the invention can be prepared according to Schemes 1-7 (below).

Alternatively, compounds of the invention can be prepared by using or adapting methods described in WO01/87839, EP-A1-1013276, WO00/08013, WO99/38514, WO99/04794, WO00/76511, WO00/76512, WO00/76513, WO00/76514, WO00/76972 or US 2002/0094989.

The starting materials for these processes are either commercially available or can be prepared by literature methods, adapting literature methods or by following or adapting Methods herein described.

5 In a still further aspect the invention provides processes for preparing the compounds of formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) and (Ie). Many of the intermediates in the processes are novel and these are provided as further features of the invention.

10 The compounds of the invention have activity as pharmaceuticals, in particular as modulators (such as agonists, partial agonists, inverse agonists or antagonists) of chemokine receptor (especially CCR5) activity, and may be used in the treatment of autoimmune, inflammatory, proliferative or hyperproliferative diseases, or immunologically-mediated diseases (including rejection of transplanted organs or tissues and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)).

15 The compounds of the present invention are also of value in inhibiting the entry of viruses (such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)) into target cells and, therefore, are of value in the prevention of infection by viruses (such as HIV), the treatment of infection by viruses (such as HIV) and the prevention and/or treatment of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

20 According to a further feature of the invention there is provided a compound of the formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, for use in a method of treatment of a warm blooded animal (such as man) by therapy (including prophylaxis).

25 According to a further feature of the present invention there is provided a method for modulating chemokine receptor activity (especially CCR5 receptor activity) in a warm blooded animal, such as man, in need of such treatment, which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a compound of the present invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof.

30 The present invention also provides the use of a compound of the formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, as a medicament, especially a medicament for the treatment of transplant rejection, respiratory disease, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis (especially rheumatoid arthritis). [Respiratory disease is, for example, COPD, asthma {such as bronchial, allergic, intrinsic, extrinsic or dust asthma, particularly chronic or inveterate asthma (for example late asthma or airways hyper-responsiveness)} or rhinitis {acute, allergic, atrophic rhinitis or chronic rhinitis including

rhinitis caseosa, hypertrophic rhinitis, rhinitis purulenta, rhinitis sicca or rhinitis medicamentosa; membranous rhinitis including croupous, fibrinous or pseudomembranous rhinitis or scrofulous rhinitis; seasonal rhinitis including rhinitis nervosa (hay fever) or vasomotor rhinitis}; and is particularly asthma or rhinitis].

5 In another aspect the present invention provides the use of a compound of the formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in therapy (for example modulating chemokine receptor activity (especially CCR5 receptor activity (especially rheumatoid arthritis)) in a warm blooded animal, such as man).

10 The invention also provides a compound of the formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, for use as a medicament, especially a medicament for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

In another aspect the present invention provides the use of a compound of the formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in therapy (for example modulating chemokine receptor activity (especially CCR5 receptor activity (especially rheumatoid arthritis)) in a warm blooded animal, such as man).

15 The invention further provides the use of a compound of formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of:

20 (1) (the respiratory tract) obstructive diseases of airways including: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (such as irreversible COPD); asthma {such as bronchial, allergic, intrinsic, extrinsic or dust asthma, particularly chronic or inveterate asthma (for example late asthma or airways hyper-responsiveness)}; bronchitis {such as eosinophilic bronchitis}; acute, allergic, atrophic rhinitis or chronic rhinitis including rhinitis caseosa, hypertrophic rhinitis, rhinitis purulenta, rhinitis sicca or rhinitis medicamentosa; membranous rhinitis including croupous, fibrinous or pseudomembranous rhinitis or scrofulous rhinitis; seasonal rhinitis including rhinitis nervosa (hay fever) or vasomotor rhinitis; sarcoidosis; farmer's lung and related diseases; nasal polyposis; fibroid lung or idiopathic interstitial pneumonia;

25 30 (2) (bone and joints) arthrides including rheumatic, infectious, autoimmune, seronegative spondyloarthropathies (such as ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis or Reiter's disease), Behçet's disease, Sjogren's syndrome or systemic sclerosis;

- (3) (skin and eyes) psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis or other eczmatous dermatides, seborrhoetic dermatitis, Lichen planus, Pemphigus, bullous Pemphigus, Epidermolysis bullosa, urticaria, angiodermas, vasculitides erythemas, cutaneous eosinophilias, uveitis, Alopecia areata or vernal conjunctivitis;
- 5 (4) (gastrointestinal tract) Coeliac disease, proctitis, eosinophilic gastro-enteritis, mastocytosis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, irritable bowel disease or food-related allergies which have effects remote from the gut (for example migraine, rhinitis or eczema);
- 10 (5) (Allograft rejection) acute and chronic following, for example, transplantation of kidney, heart, liver, lung, bone marrow, skin or cornea; or chronic graft versus host disease; and/or
- 15 (6) (other tissues or diseases) Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, atherosclerosis, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Lupus disorders (such as lupus erythematosus or systemic lupus), erythematosus, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, myasthenia gravis, type I diabetes, nephrotic syndrome, eosinophilia fascitis, hyper IgE syndrome, leprosy (such as lepromatous leprosy), Peridontal disease, Sezary syndrome, idiopathic thrombocytopenia pupura or disorders of the menstrual cycle;
- in a warm blooded animal, such as man.

20 The present invention further provides a method of treating a chemokine mediated disease state (especially a CCR5 mediated disease state) in a warm blooded animal, such as man, which comprises administering to a mammal in need of such treatment an effective amount of a compound of formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof.

25 In order to use a compound of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof, for the therapeutic treatment of a warm blooded animal, such as man, in particular modulating chemokine receptor (for example CCR5 receptor) activity, said ingredient is normally formulated in accordance with standard pharmaceutical practice as a pharmaceutical composition.

30 Therefore in another aspect the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of the formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof (active ingredient), and a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier. In a further aspect the present invention provides a process for the preparation of said composition which comprises mixing

active ingredient with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier. Depending on the mode of administration, the pharmaceutical composition will preferably comprise from 0.05 to 99 %w (per cent by weight), more preferably from 0.05 to 80 %w, still more preferably from 0.10 to 70 %w, and even more preferably from 0.10 to 50 %w, of active ingredient, all percentages by weight being based on total composition.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be administered in standard manner for the disease condition that it is desired to treat, for example by topical (such as to the lung and/or airways or to the skin), oral, rectal or parenteral administration. For these purposes the compounds of this invention may be formulated by means known in the art into the form of, for example, aerosols, dry powder formulations, tablets, capsules, syrups, powders, granules, aqueous or oily solutions or suspensions, (lipid) emulsions, dispersible powders, suppositories, ointments, creams, drops and sterile injectable aqueous or oily solutions or suspensions.

A suitable pharmaceutical composition of this invention is one suitable for oral administration in unit dosage form, for example a tablet or capsule which contains between 0.1mg and 1g of active ingredient.

In another aspect a pharmaceutical composition of the invention is one suitable for intravenous, subcutaneous or intramuscular injection.

Each patient may receive, for example, an intravenous, subcutaneous or intramuscular dose of 0.01mgkg^{-1} to 100mgkg^{-1} of the compound, preferably in the range of 0.1mgkg^{-1} to 20mgkg^{-1} of this invention, the composition being administered 1 to 4 times per day. The intravenous, subcutaneous and intramuscular dose may be given by means of a bolus injection. Alternatively the intravenous dose may be given by continuous infusion over a period of time. Alternatively each patient will receive a daily oral dose which is approximately equivalent to the daily parenteral dose, the composition being administered 1 to 4 times per day.

The following illustrate representative pharmaceutical dosage forms containing the compound of formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvent thereof (hereafter Compound X), for therapeutic or prophylactic use in humans:

(a)

<u>Tablet I</u>	<u>mg/tablet</u>
Compound X	100
Lactose Ph.Eur.	179
Croscarmellose sodium	12.0
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	6
Magnesium stearate	3.0

(b)

<u>Tablet II</u>	<u>mg/tablet</u>
Compound X	50
Lactose Ph.Eur.	229
Croscarmellose sodium	12.0
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	6
Magnesium stearate	3.0

5 (c)

<u>Tablet III</u>	<u>mg/tablet</u>
Compound X	1.0
Lactose Ph.Eur.	92
Croscarmellose sodium	4.0
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	2.0
Magnesium stearate	1.0

(d)

<u>Capsule</u>	<u>mg/capsule</u>
Compound X	10
Lactose Ph.Eur.	389
Croscarmellose sodium	100
Magnesium stearate	1.0

(e)

<u>Injection I</u>	<u>(50 mg/ml)</u>
Compound X	5.0% w/v
Isotonic aqueous solution	to 100%

5 Buffers, pharmaceutically-acceptable cosolvents such as polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, glycerol or ethanol or complexing agents such as hydroxy-propyl β -cyclodextrin may be used to aid formulation.

The above formulations may be obtained by conventional procedures well known in the pharmaceutical art. The tablets (a)-(c) may be enteric coated by conventional means, for example to provide a coating of cellulose acetate phthalate.

10 The invention will now be illustrated by the following non-limiting Examples in which, unless stated otherwise:

(i) temperatures are given in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$); operations were carried out at room or ambient temperature, that is, at a temperature in the range of 18-25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$;

(ii) organic solutions were dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate; evaporation of solvent was carried out using a rotary evaporator under reduced pressure (600-4000 Pascals; 4.5-30 mm Hg) with a bath temperature of up to 60 $^{\circ}\text{C}$;

(iii) chromatography unless otherwise stated means flash chromatography on silica gel; thin layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out on silica gel plates; where a "Bond Elut" column is referred to, this means a column containing 10g or 20g of silica of 40 micron particle size, the silica being contained in a 60ml disposable syringe and supported by a porous disc, obtained from Varian, Harbor City, California, USA under the name "Mega Bond Elut SF".

20 Where an "IsoluteTM SCX column" is referred to, this means a column containing benzenesulphonic acid (non-endcapped) obtained from International Sorbent Technology Ltd., 1st House, Duffryn Industrial Estate, Ystrad Mynach, Hengoed, Mid Glamorgan, UK. Where "ArgonautTM PS-*tris*-amine scavenger resin" is referred to, this means a *tris*-(2-aminoethyl)amine polystyrene resin obtained from Argonaut Technologies Inc., 887 Industrial Road, Suite G, San Carlos, California, USA.

25 (iv) in general, the course of reactions was followed by TLC and reaction times are given for illustration only;

(v) yields, when given, are for illustration only and are not necessarily those which can be obtained by diligent process development; preparations were repeated if more material was required;

(vi) when given, ^1H NMR data is quoted and is in the form of delta values for major

5 diagnostic protons, given in parts per million (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard, determined at 300 MHz using perdeuterio DMSO (CD_3SOCD_3) as the solvent unless otherwise stated; coupling constants (J) are given in Hz;

(vii) chemical symbols have their usual meanings; SI units and symbols are used;

(viii) solvent ratios are given in percentage by volume;

10 (ix) mass spectra (MS) were run with an electron energy of 70 electron volts in the chemical ionisation (APCI) mode using a direct exposure probe; where indicated ionisation was effected by electrospray (ES); where values for m/z are given, generally only ions which indicate the parent mass are reported, and unless otherwise stated the mass ion quoted is the positive mass ion - $(\text{M}+\text{H})^+$;

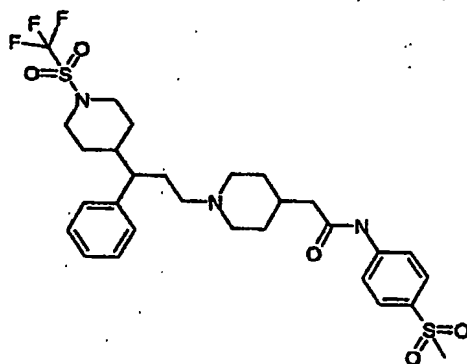
15 (x) LCMS characterisation was performed using a pair of Gilson 306 pumps with Gilson 233 XL sampler and Waters ZMD4000 mass spectrometer. The LC comprised water symmetry 4.6x50 column C18 with 5 micron particle size. The eluents were: A, water with 0.05% formic acid and B, acetonitrile with 0.05% formic acid. The eluent gradient went from 95% A to 95% B in 6 minutes. Where indicated ionisation was effected by electrospray (ES); where
20 values for m/z are given, generally only ions which indicate the parent mass are reported, and unless otherwise stated the mass ion quoted is the positive mass ion - $(\text{M}+\text{H})^+$ and

(xi) the following abbreviations are used:

DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide;
DMF	<i>N</i> -dimethylformamide;
THF	tetrahydrofuran; and,
HBTU	O-(7-Benzotriazol-1-yl)- <i>N,N,N',N'</i> -tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate.

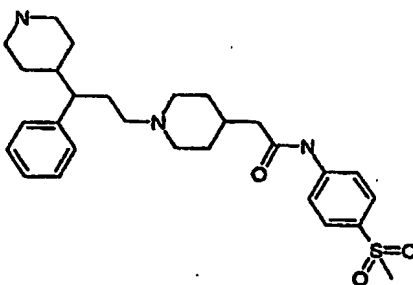
EXAMPLE 1

30 N-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)-1-[3-phenyl-3-(*N*-trifluoromethanesulphonylpiperidin-4-yl)propyl]piperidine-4-acetamide. (Compound No. 2, Table 2).



Trifluoroacetic anhydride (51 μ l) was added to a solution of N-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)-1-[(3-phenyl-3-piperidin-4-yl)propyl]piperidine-4-acetamide (150mg) and triethylamine (42 μ l) in dichloromethane (10ml) at -70°C . The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and was stirred for 48 hours then washed with 2M sodium hydroxide (15ml) and brine (15ml) and dried. The dichloromethane solution was poured onto a 20g silica Bond Elut column and eluted with a solvent gradient (ethyl acetate-20% methanol/ethyl acetate) to give the title compound, yield 90mg, MH^+ 630. NMR (CDCl_3): 1.2-1.4 (m, 6H), 1.65 (m, 1H) 1.8(m, 3H) 1.9-2.2 (m, 6H) 2.3 (d, 2H) 2.4 (m, 1H) 2.8 (m, 3H) 3.0 (m, 1H) 3.05 (s, 3H) 3.8 (d, 1H) 4.0 (d, 1H) 7.1 (m, 2H) 7.2 (m, 3H) 7.75 (m, 3H) 7.9 (m, 2H).

N-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)-1-[(3-phenyl-3-piperidin-4-yl)propyl]piperidine-4-acetamide



N-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)piperidine-4-acetamide (1g) was added to a solution of 3-phenyl-3-(1-tert-butoxycarbonylpiperidin-4-yl)propionaldehyde (0.92g) in dichloromethane (20ml) containing 2 drops of acetic acid. Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (1.074g) was added and the mixture was stirred for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was washed with 2M sodium hydroxide (10ml), water (20ml) and brine (20ml) and dried. Removal of the solvent gave N-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)-1-[(3-phenyl-3-(1-tert-butoxycarbonylpiperidin-4-yl)propyl]piperidine-4-acetamide, yield 2g, MH^+ 598.

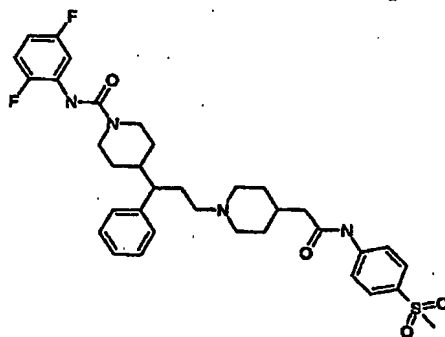
PRU 12-20

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This material was dissolved in dichloromethane (20ml) and trifluoroacetic anhydride (5ml) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, the residue was diluted with 2M sodium hydroxide (10ml) and extracted with dichloromethane (2x25ml). The combined dichloromethane extracts were dried and evaporated to dryness to give N-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)-1-[(3-phenyl-3-piperidin-4-yl)propyl]piperidine-4-acetamide, yield 1.5g, MH^+ 498.

EXAMPLE 2

N-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)-1-[3-phenyl-3-(N-(3,5-difluorophenyl)amino-carbonylpiperidin-4-yl)propyl]piperidine-4-acetamide. (Compound No. 4, Table 2).



3,5-Difluorophenylisocyanate (47 μ l) was added to a solution of N-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)-1-[(3-phenyl-3-piperidin-4-yl)propyl]piperidine-4-acetamide (200mg, Example 1) in dichloromethane (5ml) and the reaction mixture was stirred for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was poured onto a 20g silica Bond Elut column which was eluted with a solvent gradient (ethyl acetate-40% methanol/ethyl acetate) to give the title compound as a white foam, yield 150mg, MH^+ 653. NMR ($CDCl_3$): 1.3 (m, 5H) 1.7-1.9 (m, 10H) 2.0-2.1 (m, 4H) 2.4 (m, 1H) 2.8 (m, 3H) 3.0 (s, 3H) 7.1 (m, 2H) 7.2-7.4 (m, 7H) 7.7 (m, 2H) 7.9 (d, 2H) 8.0 (bs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 3

Separation of the enantiomers of N-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)-1-[3-phenyl-3-(N-methanesulphonylpiperidin-4-yl)propyl]piperidine-4-acetamide (Compound Nos 3 and 4, Table 4).

Racemic N-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)-1-[3-phenyl-3-(N-methanesulphonylpiperidin-4-yl)propyl]piperidine-4-acetamide (240 mg) was chromatographed on a Merck

50mm 20 μ m Chiralpak AD column (Lot AD00SC-HL001) eluted with a mixture of acetonitrile/methanol (85/15) to give:

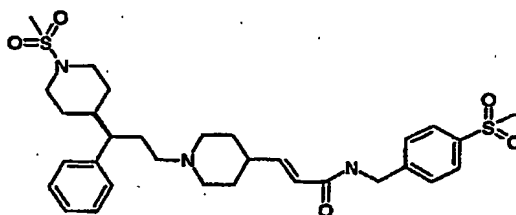
Less polar isomer, 85 mg, Compound No. 3 of Table 4

More polar isomer, 86 mg, Compound No. 4 of Table 4.

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EXAMPLE 4

(R) or (S) trans N-(4-methanesulphonylphenylmethyl)-1-[3-phenyl-3-(N-methanesulphonylpiperidin-4-yl)propyl]piperidine-4-prop-2-enamide (Compound No. 1 Table V).



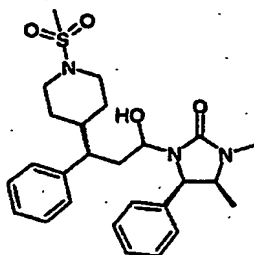
10

Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (172mg) was added to a solution of 3R 3-[1-hydroxy-3-phenyl-3-(N-methanesulphonylpiperidin-4-yl)propyl]-(4R,5S)-1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone (400mg) and 3-(piperidin-4-yl)-N-(4-methanesulphonylphenylmethyl)-acrylamide (242mg) in dichloromethane (25ml) containing 2 drops of acetic acid and the mixture was stirred for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was dried and poured onto a 20g SCX3 cartridge and eluted with methanol (4x20ml) and 1M ammonia solution (4x20ml). The combined ammonia washings were evaporated to dryness and the residue was chromatographed on a Bond Elut column eluting with 20% methanol in ethyl acetate to give the title compound, yield 44mg. MH^+ 602. NMR (DMSO d_6): 1-1.8 (m, 11H) 1.9-2.4 (m, 7H) 2.8 (s, 3H) 3.2-3.6 (m, 5H) 4.4 (d, 2H) 5.9 (d, 1H) 6.6 (m, 1H) 7.1-7.2 (m, 5H) 7.5 (d, 2H) 7.85 (d, 2H) 8.6 (t, 1H).

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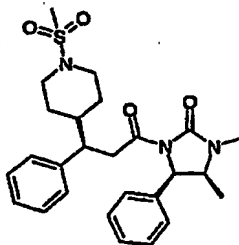
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(3R) 3-[1-Hydroxy-3-phenyl-3-(N-methanesulphonylpiperidin-4-yl)propyl]-(4R,5S)-1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone.



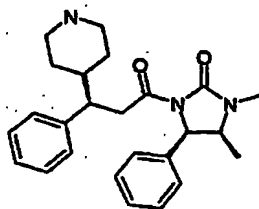
Diisobutylaluminium hydride (8.2ml) was added dropwise over 15 minutes to a solution of 3R 3-[3-phenyl-3-(N-methanesulphonylpiperidin-4-yl)propionyl]-(4R,5S)-1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone (2g) in dichloromethane (75ml) at -78°C and the mixture was stirred at this temperature for 30 minutes. Saturated sodium sulphate solution (10ml) was added and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was washed with water (2x50ml) and dried. An aliquot of the dichloromethane solution was used for the next stage.

(3R) 3-[3-phenyl-3-(N-methanesulphonylpiperidin-4-yl)propionyl]-(4R,5S)-1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone



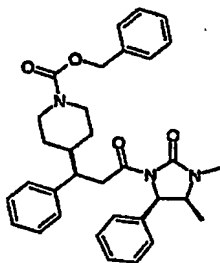
Methanesulphonyl chloride (1.2g) was added to a solution of (3R) 3-[3-phenyl-3-(piperidin-4-yl)propionyl]-(4R,5S)-1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone (4.2g) and triethylamine (1.05g) in dichloromethane (100 ml) and the reaction mixture was stirred for 16 hours then washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and dried. The residue obtained on removal of the solvent was triturated with diethyl ether (50ml) and the solid obtained was filtered and dried under vacuum at 40°C . Yield 3.2g. NMR (DMSO d_6): 0.6 (d, 3H) 1-1.9 (m, 5H) 2.7 (s, 3H) 2.8 (s, 3H) 2.9-3.2 (m, 2H) 3.4-3.7 (m, 3H) 3.7-3.9 (m, 2H) 5.2 (d, 1H) 6.8 (m, 2H) 7-7.4 (m, 8H).

(3R) 3-[3-phenyl-3-(piperidin-4-yl)propionyl]-(4R,5S)-1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone.



A mixture of (3R) 3-[3-phenyl-3-(N-benzyloxycarbonylpiperidin-4-yl)propionyl]-(4R,5S)-1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone (5g) and 20% Pd/C catalyst in ethanol (250ml) was hydrogenated using a hydrogen filled balloon. The catalyst was filtered and the filtrate evaporated to dryness to give the title compound, yield 4.2g.

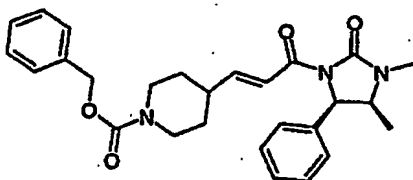
(R) 3-[3-phenyl-3-(benzyloxycarbonylpiperidin-4-yl)propionyl]-(4R,5S)-1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone.



N,N,N',N'-Tetramethylethylenediamine (2.4g) was added to a suspension of cuprous iodide (4.02g) in THF (100 ml) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was cooled to -78°C and phenylmagnesium bromide (11.69ml of a 1M solution in THF) was added and the mixture was stirred at -78°C for 30 minutes. Dibutylboron triflate (11.69ml, 1M solution in diethyl ether) was added to a solution of 3-[3-(benzyloxycarbonylpiperidin-4-yl)acryloyl]-(4R,5S)-1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone (4.9g) in THF (50ml) and this mixture was added dropwise over 10 minutes to the solution of the cuprate reagent. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1 hour then allowed to warm to ambient temperature. The solvent was evaporated, the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and filtered through silica (100g). The ethyl acetate solution was washed with 2M HCl (1x100ml), dried and evaporated to dryness. The residue was passed down a Bond-Elut column eluted with a mixture of ethyl acetate and isohexane (1:1) to give the title compound as a single diastereoisomer by NMR. Yield 5.1g. NMR (DMSO-d₆): 0.5 (d, 3H) 0.8-1.1

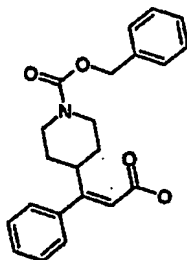
(m, 2H) 1.3 (d, 1H) 1.7 (m, 2H) 2.6 (m, 5H) 2.85-3.1 (m, 4H) 5.05 (s, 2H) 5.2 (d, 1H) 6.8 (m, 2H) 7.1-7.5 (m, 13H).

5 3-[3-(Benzyloxycarbonylpiperidin-4-yl)acryloyl]-(4R,5S)-1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone



1-Chloro-N,N,2-trimethyl-1-propenylamine (1.37g) was added dropwise over 10 minutes to a solution of 3-(benzyloxycarbonylpiperidin-4-yl)propenoic acid (2.5g) in THF (20ml) and the mixture was stirred for 1.5 hours. Lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (8.65ml) was added to a solution of (4R,5S)-1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone (1.64g) in THF (20ml) at -10°C and the mixture was stirred at -10°C for 10 minutes, allowed to warm to 0°C and then cooled again to -10 °C. The acid chloride solution (prepared above) was added dropwise and the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into water (100ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3x50ml). The combined extracts were dried, evaporated to dryness and the residue was chromatographed on a Bond-Elut column eluted with an ethyl acetate/isohexane mixture (1:1) to give the title compound, yield 3.6g. NMR (DMSO-d₆): 0.6 (d, 3H) 0.95 (d, 1H) 1.2 (m, 2H) 1.55 (m, 2H) 2.4 (m, 1H) 2.3 (s, 3H) 2.8 (m, 2H) 3.95 (m, 3H) 5 (s, 2H) 5.3 (d, 1H) 6.9 (m, 1H) 7.1 (m, 2H) 7.2-7.4 (m, 8H).

20 3-(Benzyloxycarbonylpiperidin-4-yl)propenoic acid



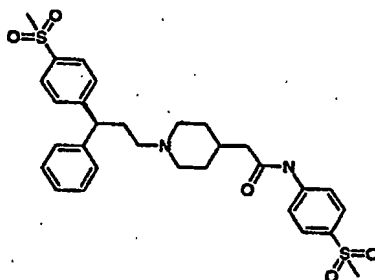
25 A mixture of N-benzyloxycarbonyl-4-formylpiperidine (10g), malonic acid (4.2g), pyridine (4ml) and piperidine (0.4ml) was heated at 100°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool and was diluted with ethyl acetate (100ml). The solution was washed

with 2M HCl (2x100ml), dried and evaporated to dryness. The residue was triturated with isohexane to give the title compound, yield 13.5g. NMR (DMSO-d₆): 1.2 (m, 2H) 1.7 (m, 2H) 2.35 (m, 1H) 2.85 (m, 2H) 4 (d, 2H) 5.05 (s, 2H) 5.75 (d, 1H) 6.75 (m, 1H) 7.35 (m, 5H) 12.25 (broad peak, 1H).

5

EXAMPLE 5

(S) N-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)-1-[3-phenyl-3-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)-propyl]piperidin-4-yl acetamide (Compound No. 1 Table IV).



10

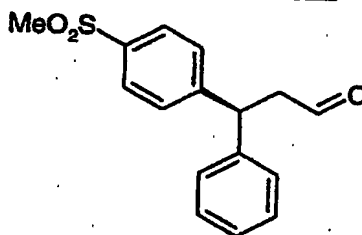
Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (112mg) was added to a mixture of N-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)piperidin-4-yl acetamide (103mg) and (S) 3-phenyl-3-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)propionaldehyde (100mg) in dichloromethane (20ml) containing 2 drops of acetic acid and the reaction mixture was stirred for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was washed with 2M sodium hydroxide (15ml) and brine (15ml) and dried. The solvent was removed and the residue was chromatographed on a 20g Bond Elut column eluting with a solvent gradient of ethyl acetate- 20% methanol/ethyl acetate to give the title compound, yield 150mg, MH⁺ 569.

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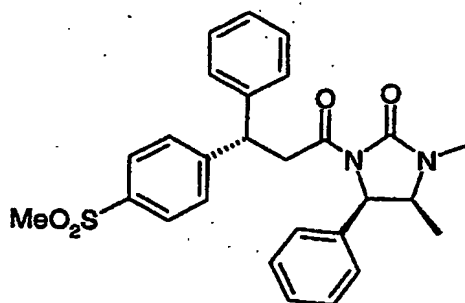
Method A

20

(S)-3-Phenyl-3-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)propionaldehyde



Step 1: Preparation of (4R, 5S)-1-[(S)-3-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-3-phenyl-propionyl]-3,4-dimethyl-5-phenyl-imidazolidin-2-one



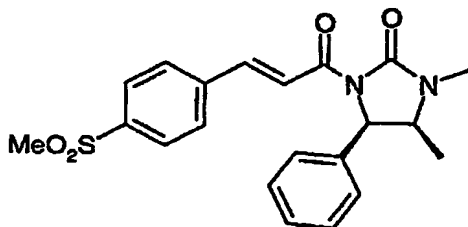
To a mixture of copper (I) iodide (960mg, 5.0mmol) and THF (20mL) was added *N,N,N',N'*-tetramethylethylenediamine (0.83mL, 5.5mmol) and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10min. then cooled to -78°C . Phenylmagnesium bromide (5.0mL, 1M in THF, 5.0mmol) was added and the resulting mixture stirred at -78°C for 15min. A solution of di-*n*-butylboron triflate (3.0mL, 1M in diethyl ether, 3.0mmol) and (*E*)-(*4R*, *5S*)-1-(3-[4-methanesulfonylphenyl]acryloyl)-3,4-dimethyl-5-phenyl-imidazolidin-2-one (1.0g, 2.51mmol)(prepared according to step 4) in THF (15mL) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred whilst allowing to warm to room temperature for 18h. The reaction mixture was washed with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride, water and brine, dried (MgSO_4) and evaporated. The residue was purified by eluting through a 20g Bond Elut with gradient of isohexane to ethyl acetate giving the sub-titled compound (1.49g, 100%); NMR (CDCl_3): 0.78 (d, 3H), 2.82 (s, 3H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 3.78 (dd, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.98 (dd, 1H), 4.72 (m, 1H), 5.19 (d, 1H), 6.99 (m, 2H), 7.22 (m, 8H), 7.48 (d, 2H), 7.79 (d, 2H); MS: 477 (MH⁺).

Step 2: Preparation of (*S*)-3-phenyl-3-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)propan-1-ol

To a solution of (*4R*, *5S*)-1-[(*S*)-3-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-3-phenyl-propionyl]-3,4-dimethyl-5-phenyl-imidazolidin-2-one (846mg, 1.78mmol) in THF (20mL) at 0°C was added lithium aluminium hydride (3.6mL, 1M in THF, 3.6mmol) and the resulting mixture was stirred for 15min. The reaction was quenched by the addition of 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide. The phases were separated and the organic phase pre-absorbed onto a Bond Elut and eluted with a gradient of isohexane to ethyl acetate giving the sub-titled compound as a white solid (285mg, 55%); NMR (CDCl_3): 1.63 (br s, 1H), 2.33 (m, 2H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 3.59 (t, 2H), 4.28 (t, 1H), 7.23 (m, 5H), 7.43 (d, 2H), 7.82 (d, 2H).

Step 3: Preparation of the title compound

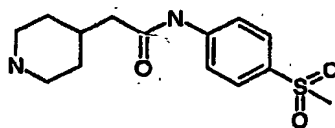
To a solution of (*S*)-3-phenyl-3-(4-methanesulfonylphenyl)propan-1-ol (244mg, 0.84mmol) in DCM (5mL) was added Dess-Martin periodinane (392mg, 0.92mmol) and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5h. The mixture was washed with 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide (2 x 10mL), dried and evaporated to give the title compound.

Step 4: Preparation of *E*-(4*R*, 5*S*)-1-(3-[4-Methanesulphonylphenyl]acryloyl)-3,4-dimethyl-5-phenyl-imidazolidin-2-one

To a stirred solution of 3-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)acrylic acid (7.14g, 31.5mmol) in DCM (10mL) was added thionyl chloride (3mL, 34.7mmol) dropwise and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18h. To this solution was added DIPEA (5.04mL, 28.9mmol) dropwise at room temperature. The resulting solution was added to a stirred solution of (4*R*, 5*S*)-3,4-dimethyl-5-phenyl-imidazolidin-2-one (5.0g, 26.3mmol) in DCM (20mL) and DIPEA (4.58mL, 26.9mmol) and the resulting mixture stirred at room temperature for 4h. The mixture was washed with water and brine, pre-absorbed onto a Bond Elut and eluted with a gradient of isohexane to ethyl acetate giving the title compound as a solid (7.61g, 73%); NMR (CDCl₃): 0.84 (d, 3H), 2.89 (s, 3H), 3.04 (s, 3H), 3.98 (m, 1H), 5.42 (d, 1H), 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.32 (m, 3H), 7.69 (d, 1H), 7.74 (d, 2H), 7.93 (d, 2H), 8.31 (d, 1H); MS: 399 (MH⁺).

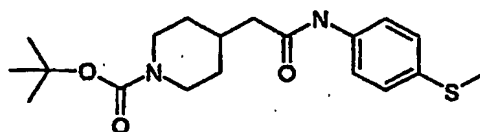
Method B

N-(4-methanesulphonylphenyl)-piperidin-4-ylacetamide



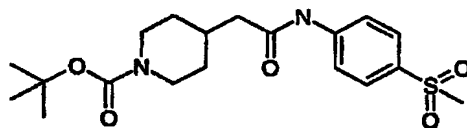
Step 1 Preparation of N-(4-methylthiophenyl)-1-tert-butoxycarbonylpiperidin-4-ylacetamide

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HATU (6.25g) was added to a solution of N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-4-piperidine acetic acid (4g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (5.72ml) in dichloromethane (50ml) and the mixture was stirred for 15 minutes. 4-Methylthioaniline (2.05ml) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour and washed successively with 20 ml each of 1M HCl, saturated sodium bicarbonate, water, brine and dried. The residue obtained on removal of the solvent was chromatographed on a 70g silica Bond Elut column eluting with a solvent gradient of isohexane-30% ethyl acetate/isohexane. Yield 4.5g, MH^+ 265.

10 Step 2 Preparation of N-(4-methylsulphonylphenyl)-tert-butoxycarbonylpiperidin-4-ylacetamide



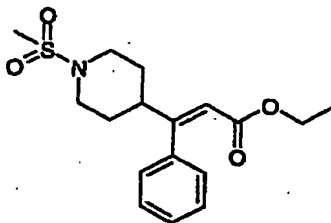
m-Chloroperbenzoic acid (6.4g) was added to a stirred solution of N-(4-methylthiophenyl)-1-tert-butoxycarbonylpiperidin-4-ylacetamide (4.7g) in dichloromethane (50ml) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and was stirred for 2 hours, then washed with 2M sodium hydroxide (15ml) and brine (15ml) and dried. The oil obtained on removal of the solvent was used for the next step.

Step 3 Preparation of the title compound

20 The oil from step 2 was dissolved in dichloromethane (50ml) and treated with trifluoroacetic anhydride (10ml). The reaction mixture was allowed to stand at room temperature for 1 hour and was evaporated to dryness. The residue obtained was dissolved in 2M sodium hydroxide (15ml) and extracted with dichloromethane (3x40ml), dried and evaporated to dryness to give the title compound, yield 1.92g, MH^+ 297.

25 The following analogues were prepared using steps 1 and 3 described above and the appropriate anilines:

Step 2 Preparation of ethyl 3-phenyl-3-(N-methanesulphonylpiperidin-4-yl)acrylate.

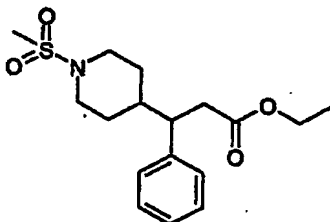


Lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (16.3ml of a 1M solution in THF) was added dropwise to a solution of triethylphosphonoacetate (2.93ml) in THF at 0°C under an argon atmosphere and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. A slurry of 4-benzoyl-1-methanesulphonylpiperidine (3.96g) in THF (30ml) was added, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirring was continued for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (80ml) and water (80ml). The organic layer was washed with water and the combined aqueous extracts were in turn extracted with dichloromethane (50ml). The combined dichloromethane extracts were washed with brine (25ml), dried and evaporated to dryness. The residue was chromatographed on a 90g Biotage column (available from Biotage UK Ltd, Foxhole business Park, Hertford) eluted with a solvent gradient (30-5% ethyl acetate/isohexane to give a less polar fraction (1.62g) and a more polar fraction (0.53g). Both fractions (cis/trans isomers) were combined and used for the next step.

Less polar NMR (CDCl₃): 1.27 (t, 3H) 1.69 (m, 2H) 1.81 (d, 2H) 2.72 (s, 3H) 2.72 (t, 2H) 3.81 (d, 2H) 3.88 (m, 1H) 4.21 (q, 2H) 5.78 (s, 1H) 7.11 (m, 2H) 7.27 (m, 3H)

More polar NMR (CDCl₃): 1.01 (t, 3H) 1.56 (m, 2H) 1.85 (d, 2H) 2.31 (m, 1H) 2.63 (t, 2H) 2.74 (s, 3H) 3.83 (d, 2H) 3.92 (q, 3H) 5.82 (s, 1H) 7.04 (d, 2H) 7.30 (m, 3H).

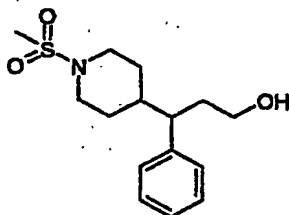
Step 3 Preparation of ethyl 3-phenyl-3-(N-methanesulphonylpiperidin-4-yl)propionate



A solution of ethyl 3-phenyl-3-(N-methanesulphonylpiperidin-4-yl)acrylate (2.06g) in ethanol (30ml) was hydrogenated over 24 hours under a hydrogen filled balloon using 20%

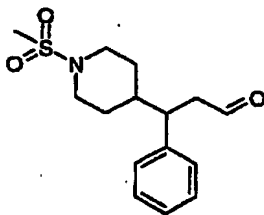
palladium hydroxide as catalyst. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and the filtrate evaporated to dryness. The product obtained was used for the next step without further purification. MH⁺340.

5 Step 4 3-Phenyl-3-(N-methanesulphonylpiperidin-4-yl)propan-1-ol.



A solution of ethyl 3-phenyl-3-(N-methanesulphonylpiperidin-4-yl)propionate (2g) in THF (10ml) was added to a suspension of lithium aluminium hydride (232mg) in THF (20ml) at 0°C under argon over 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 2 hours. Water (10ml) was added followed by magnesium sulphate (10g). The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate evaporated to dryness to give the product as a white foam, yield 1.57g. NMR (CDCl₃): 1.40 (m, 4H) 1.57 (m, 1H) 1.78 (m, 1H) 2.01 (m, 2H) 2.45 (m, 2H) 2.58 (t, 1H) 2.70 (m, 3H) 3.31 (m, 1H) 3.42 (m, 1H) 3.67 (d, 1H) 3.80 (d, 1H) 7.04 (d, 1H) 7.19 (t, 1H) 7.29 (q, 2H).

15 Step 5 Preparation of the title compound



Dess-Martin periodinane (739mg) was added to a stirred solution of 3-phenyl-3-(N-methanesulphonylpiperidin-4-yl)propan-1-ol (454mg) in dichloromethane (8ml) and stirring was continued for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (100ml) and washed with 2M sodium hydroxide (2x50ml), brine (50ml) and dried. The product obtained on removal of the solvent was used in subsequent steps without purification.

EXAMPLE 6

The ability of compounds to inhibit the binding of RANTES was assessed by an *in vitro* radioligand binding assay. Membranes were prepared from Chinese hamster ovary cells which expressed the recombinant human CCR5 receptor. These membranes were incubated with 0.1nM iodinated RANTES, scintillation proximity beads and various concentrations of the compounds of the invention in 96-well plates. The amount of iodinated RANTES bound to the receptor was determined by scintillation counting. Competition curves were obtained for compounds and the concentration of compound which displaced 50% of bound iodinated RANTES was calculated (IC_{50}). Preferred compounds of formula (I) have an IC_{50} of less than 50 μ M.

EXAMPLE 7

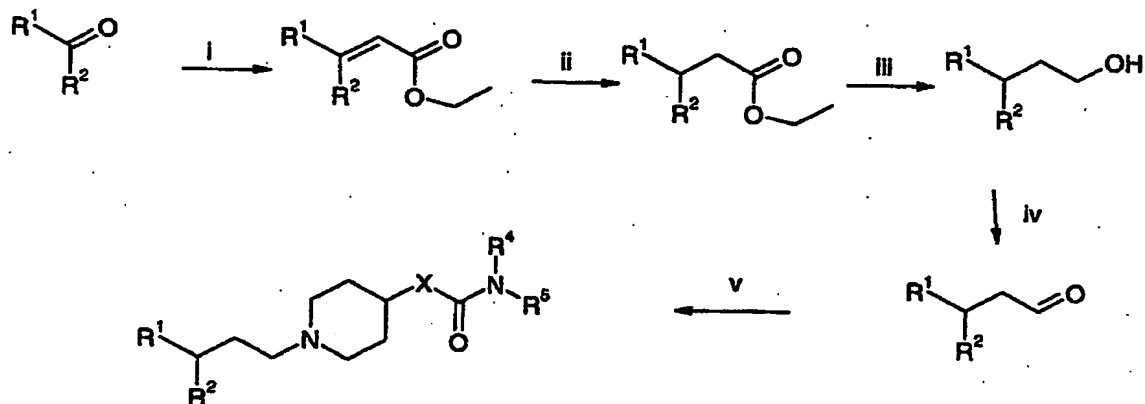
The ability of compounds to inhibit the binding of MIP-1 α was assessed by an *in vitro* radioligand binding assay. Membranes were prepared from Chinese hamster ovary cells which expressed the recombinant human CCR5 receptor. These membranes were incubated with 0.1nM iodinated MIP-1 α , scintillation proximity beads and various concentrations of the compounds of the invention in 96-well plates. The amount of iodinated MIP-1 α bound to the receptor was determined by scintillation counting. Competition curves were obtained for compounds and the concentration of compound which displaced 50% of bound iodinated MIP-1 α was calculated (IC_{50}). Preferred compounds of formula (I) have an IC_{50} of less than 50 μ M.

Results from this test for certain compounds of the invention are presented in Table IV. In Table IV the results are presented as Pic50 values. A Pic50 value is the negative log (to base 10) of the IC_{50} result, so an IC_{50} of 1 μ M (that is 1×10^{-6} M) gives a Pic50 of 6. If a compound was tested more than once then the data below is an average of the probative tests results.

Table number	Compound number	Pic50
1	3	7.92
1	5	8.88
1	6	8.25
IV	1	9.06
V	3	7.05

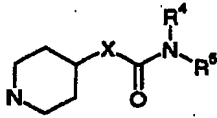
Scheme 1

To prepare compounds of the invention, for example wherein R¹ is aryl or C-linked piperidine.



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- i Wittig reaction (eg LHDMS, triethylphosphonoacetate)
- ii Catalytic hydrogenation (eg H₂, 10% Pd/C)
- iii Reduction (eg lithium aluminium hydride)
- iv Oxidation (eg Dess-Martin oxidation)

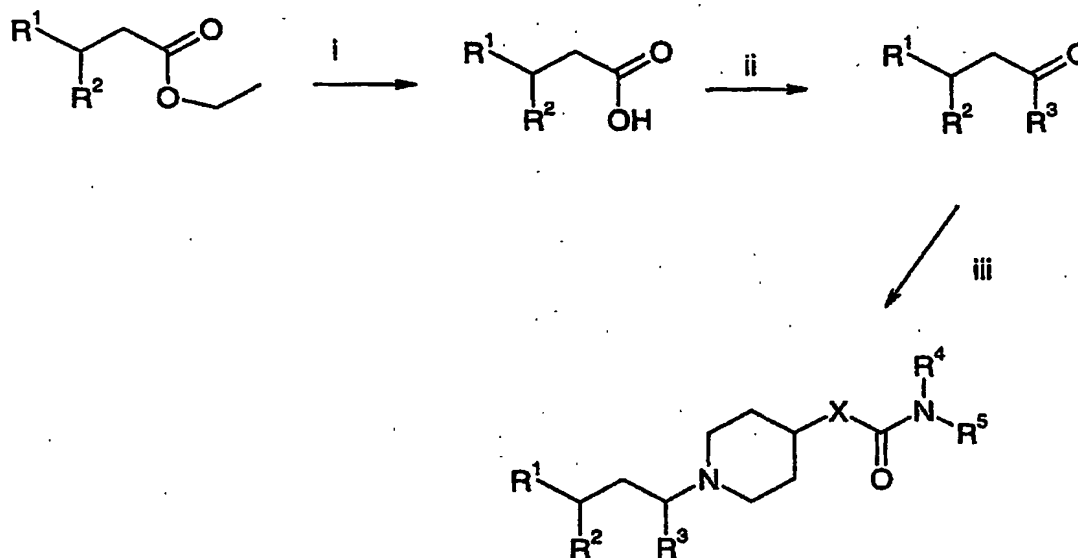
- v reductive amination with  (eg using sodium triacetoxyborohydride).....

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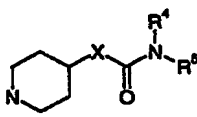
Scheme 2

To prepare compounds of the invention, for example wherein R^1 is aryl or C-linked piperidine.



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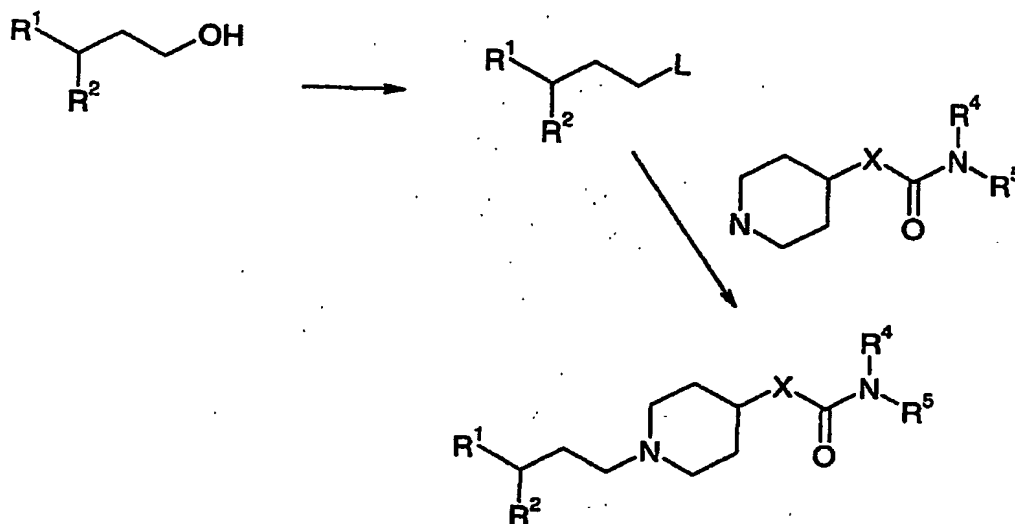
i Base hydrolysis (eg LiOH, MeOH/H₂O)ii MeMgCl, R³MgBr, Et₂O

iii reductive amination  in presence of titanium tetraisopropoxide (eg using sodium triacetoxyborohydride)

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Scheme 3

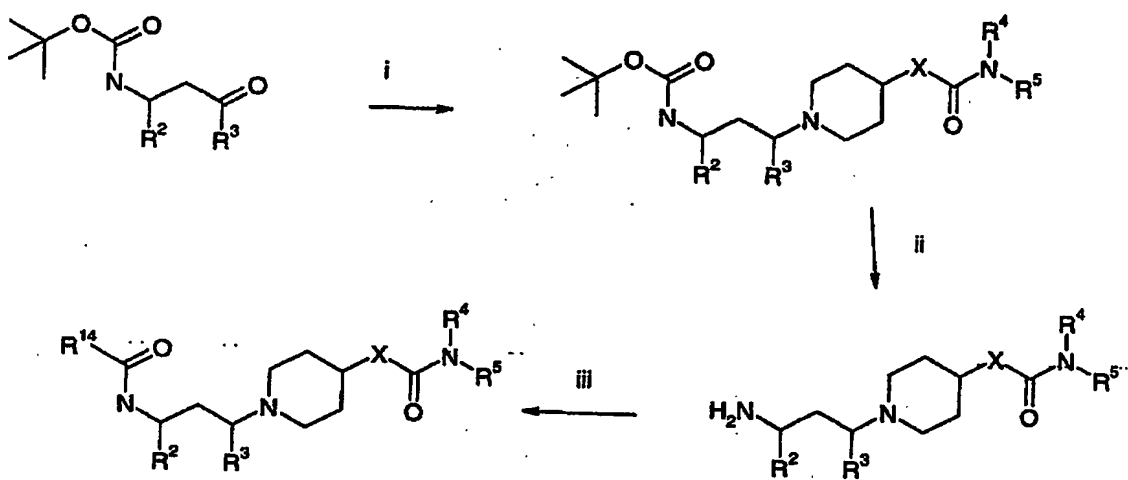
To prepare compounds of the invention, for example wherein R^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl or $NR^{13}C(O)R^{14}$.



5 wherein L is an activated group such as halogen, mesylate, tosylate or triflate.

Scheme 4

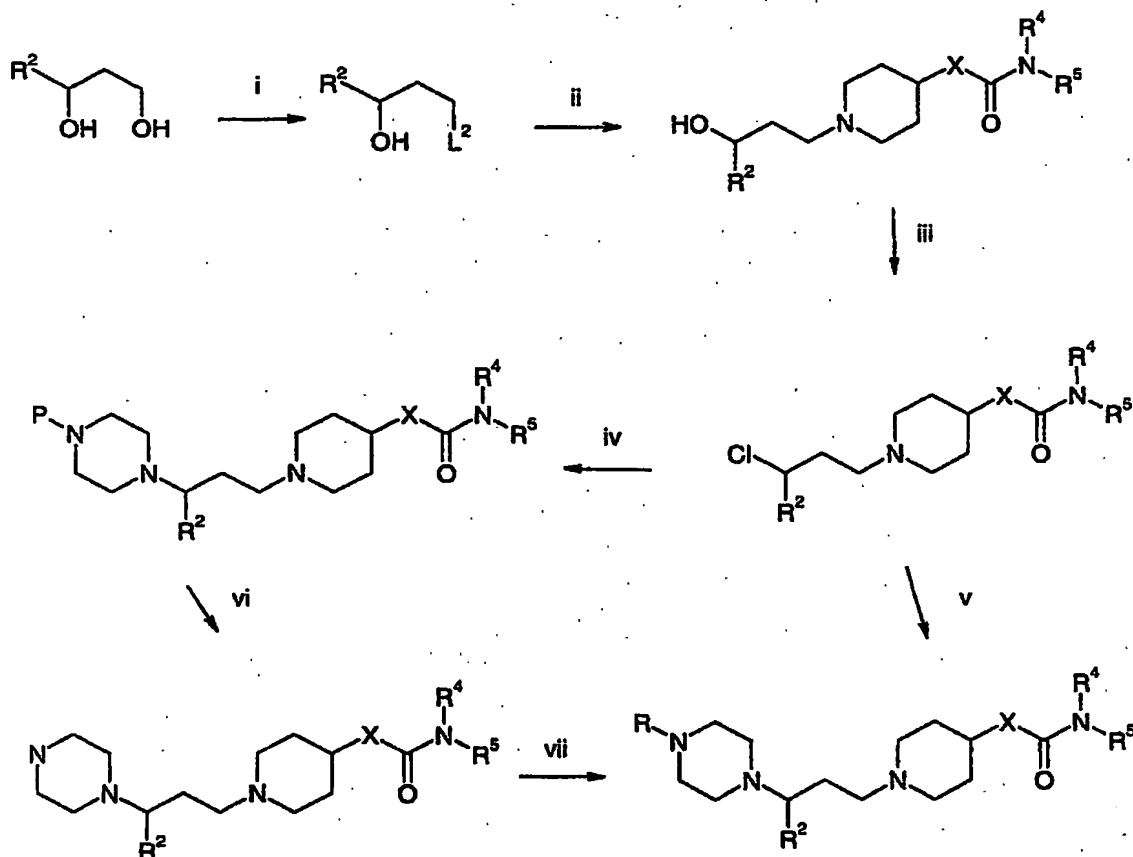
To prepare compounds of the invention, for example wherein R^1 is $NR^{13}C(O)R^{14}$.



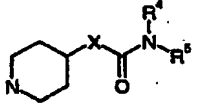
- 10 i reductive amination (if R^3 is H can use sodium triacetoxyborohydride; if R^3 is alkyl can use titanium tetra-isopropoxide and sodium triacetoxyborohydride)
- ii Deprotection (eg TFA)
- iii amide bond formation (eg acid chloride, active ester or carbodiimide mediated)

Scheme 5

To prepare compounds of the invention, for example wherein R^1 is piperazine



- i Conversion of an OH to a leaving group (eg tosyl chloride (L^2 is Tosylate) or mesyl chloride (L^2 is Mesylate))

- ii displacement reaction with  (eg in presence of triethylamine)

- iii Mesyl chloride, DCM 0°C

- iv Displacement reaction with mono-protected piperazine (P = protecting group)

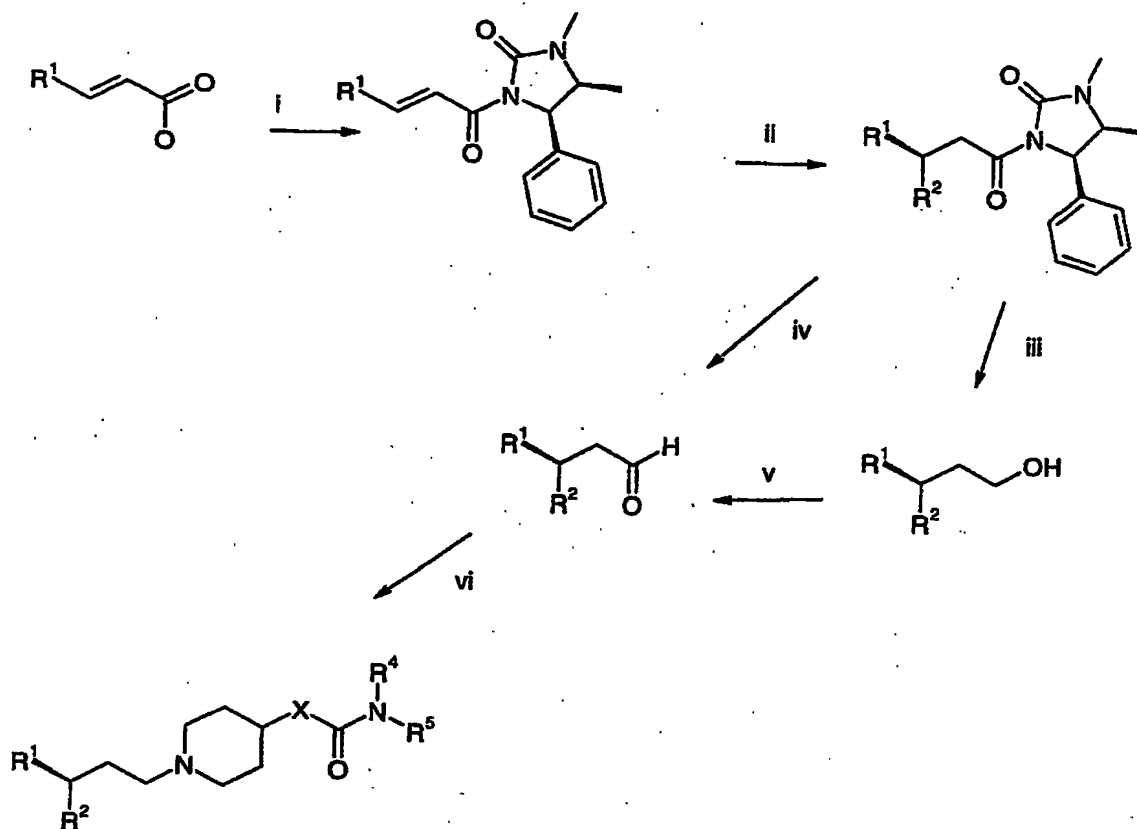
- v Displacement reaction with R substituted piperazine

- vi Deprotection (TFA for Boc, hydrogenation for Cbz)

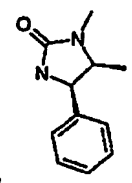
- vii Depending on R, acylation, sulfonylation, alkylation, reductive amination

Scheme 6

To prepare compounds of the invention, for example wherein R^1 is aryl or piperidine.



- i activation of acid group and coupling with chiral auxiliary (eg SOCl_2 ,
- ii 1,4-addition of organocuprate (eg R^2MgBr , Cu(I)I , TMEDA, di-butylboron triflate)
- iii reduction (eg LAH)
- iv Dibal
- v Oxidation (eg Dess-Martin reagent)
- vi reductive amination (eg with sodium triacetoxyborohydride)

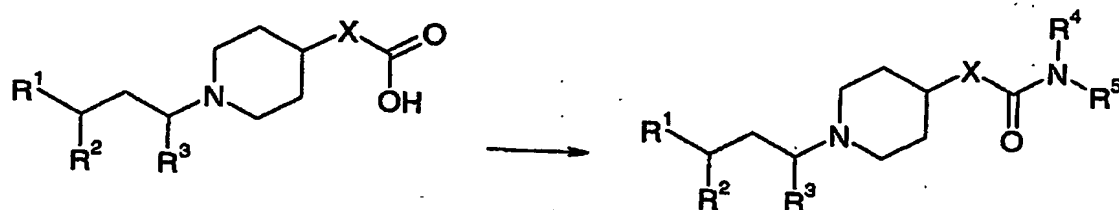


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Scheme 7

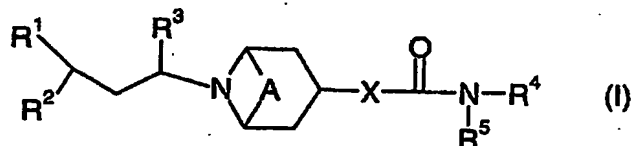
To prepare compounds of the invention.



activation of acid group and coupling with R⁴R⁵NH.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I):



wherein

A is absent or is $(CH_2)_2$;

R^1 is C_{1-8} alkyl, $C(O)NR^{10}R^{11}$, $C(O)_2R^{12}$, $NR^{13}C(O)R^{14}$, $NR^{15}C(O)NR^{16}R^{17}$, $NR^{18}C(O)_2R^{19}$ heterocyclyl (for example piperidine, piperazine, pyrrolidine or azetidine), aryl or heteroaryl;

R^{10} , R^{13} , R^{15} , R^{16} and R^{18} are hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{14} , R^{17} and R^{19} are C_{1-8} alkyl (optionally substituted by halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} haloalkoxy, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl (optionally substituted by halo), C_{5-6} cycloalkenyl, $S(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), heteroaryl, aryl, heteroaryloxy or aryloxy), aryl, heteroaryl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl (optionally substituted by halo or C_{1-4} alkyl), C_{4-7} cycloalkyl fused to a phenyl ring, C_{5-7} cycloalkenyl, or, heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by oxo, $C(O)(C_{1-6}$ alkyl), $S(O)_k(C_{1-6}$ alkyl), halo or C_{1-4} alkyl); or R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{14} and R^{17} can also be hydrogen; or R^{10} and R^{11} , and/or R^{16} and R^{17} may join to form a 4-, 5- or 6-membered ring which optionally includes a nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atom, said ring being optionally substituted by C_{1-6} alkyl, $S(O)_l(C_{1-6}$ alkyl) or $C(O)(C_{1-6}$ alkyl);

R^2 C_{1-6} alkyl, phenyl, heteroaryl or C_{3-7} cycloalkyl;

R^3 H or C_{1-4} alkyl;

R^4 is aryl or heteroaryl;

R^5 is H or alkyl;

X is CH_2 , $(CH_2)_2$, $CH=CH$, OCH_2 or $S(O)_nCH_2$;

n is 0, 1 or 2;

unless specified otherwise aryl, phenyl and heteroaryl moieties are independently optionally substituted by one or more of halo, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, $OC(O)NR^{20}R^{21}$, $NR^{22}R^{23}$, $NR^{24}C(O)R^{25}$, $NR^{26}C(O)NR^{27}R^{28}$, $S(O)_2NR^{29}R^{30}$, $NR^{31}S(O)_2R^{32}$, $C(O)NR^{33}R^{34}$, CO_2R^{36} , $NR^{37}CO_2R^{38}$, $S(O)_qR^{39}$, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl,

C₃₋₁₀ cycloalkyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy(C₁₋₆)alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkoxy, phenyl, phenyl(C₁₋₄)alkyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, phenylS(O), phenylS(O)₂, phenyl(C₁₋₄)alkoxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryl(C₁₋₄)alkyl, heteroaryloxy or heteroaryl(C₁₋₄)alkoxy; wherein any of the immediately foregoing phenyl and heteroaryl moieties are

5 optionally substituted with halo, hydroxy, nitro, S(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂NH₂, S(O)₂NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂, cyano, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), C(O)N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂, CO₂H, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHC(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHS(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CF₃ or OCF₃;

unless otherwise stated heterocyclyl is optionally substituted by C₁₋₆ alkyl [optionally substituted by phenyl {which itself optionally substituted by halo, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, cyano, nitro, CF₃, OCF₃, (C₁₋₄ alkyl)C(O)NH, S(O)₂NH₂, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, S(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl) or S(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl)} or heteroaryl {which itself optionally substituted by halo, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, cyano, nitro, CF₃, (C₁₋₄ alkyl)C(O)NH, S(O)₂NH₂, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, S(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl) or S(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl)}], phenyl {optionally substituted by

10 halo, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, cyano, nitro, CF₃, OCF₃, (C₁₋₄ alkyl)C(O)NH, S(O)₂NH₂, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, S(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl) or S(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl)}, heteroaryl {optionally substituted by halo, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, cyano, nitro, CF₃, (C₁₋₄ alkyl)C(O)NH, S(O)₂NH₂, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, S(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl) or S(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl)}, S(O)₂NR⁴⁰R⁴¹, C(O)R⁴², C(O)₂(C₁₋₆ alkyl) (such as tert-butoxycarbonyl), C(O)₂(phenyl(C₁₋₂ alkyl)) (such as benzyloxycarbonyl), C(O)NHR⁴³, S(O)₂R⁴⁴, NHS(O)₂NHR⁴⁵, NHC(O)R⁴⁶, NHC(O)NHR⁴⁷ or NHS(O)₂R⁴⁸, provided none of these last four substituents is linked to a ring nitrogen;

k, l, p and q are, independently, 0, 1 or 2;

R²⁰, R²², R²⁴, R²⁶, R²⁷, R²⁹, R³¹, R³³, R³⁷ and R⁴⁰ are, independently, hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

R²¹, R²³, R²⁵, R²⁸, R³⁰, R³², R³⁴, R³⁶, R³⁸, R³⁹, R⁴¹, R⁴², R⁴³, R⁴⁴, R⁴⁵, R⁴⁶, R⁴⁷ and R⁴⁸ are, independently, C₁₋₆ alkyl (optionally substituted by halo, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkoxy, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, C₅₋₆ cycloalkenyl, S(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), heteroaryl, phenyl, heteroaryloxy or phenyloxy), C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, phenyl or heteroaryl; wherein any of the immediately foregoing phenyl and heteroaryl moieties are optionally substituted with halo, hydroxy, nitro, S(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂NH₂, S(O)₂NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂, cyano, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C(O)NH₂, C(O)NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), C(O)N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂, CO₂H,

$\text{CO}_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{NHC}(\text{O})(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{NHS}(\text{O})_2(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $\text{C}(\text{O})(\text{C}_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, CF_3 or OCF_3 ;

R^{21} , R^{23} , R^{25} , R^{28} , R^{30} , R^{34} , R^{35} , R^{36} , R^{41} , R^{42} , R^{43} , R^{44} , R^{45} , R^{46} and R^{47} may additionally be hydrogen;

5 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof.

2. Processes for preparing of a compound as claimed in claim 1.

10 3. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound as claimed in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

4. A compound as claimed in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof, for use as a medicament.

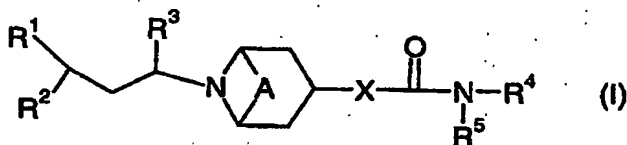
15 5. A compound as claimed in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in therapy.

20 6. A method of treating a CCR5 mediated disease state comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment an effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof.

ABSTRACT

CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

Compounds of formula (I):



wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, A and X are as defined herein; compositions comprising them, processes for preparing them and their use in medical therapy (for example modulating CCR5 receptor activity in a warm blooded animal).